

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## WASHINGTON

### A Visit of Miss Abbie Low to Kendall Green.

#### A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

The Beginning of Deaf-Mute Education -- The Gigantic Growth -- The Two Methods Used in Teaching the Deaf.

(From the *Elks' Charity Herald*.)

I think it is Max O'Rell who says Americans are "recking with un- heard-of-ness," and "dying for a new sensation." Now, while I am not about to plead guilty of either of the charges which the Frenchman makes, I will have to confess that curiosity had something to do with my attendance upon a deaf-mute service the other Sunday afternoon. A fifteen-minutes' walk brought me to the entrance of Kendall Green, the gate of which stood invitingly open. The porter, in answer to my question, said: "Yes it's open to the public, but it don't begin yet for half an hour."

The campus of Kendall Green is a beautiful park, with liberal space for everything. The chapel, to which I was directed, occupied a hill sloping toward the city. The architecture of the building is of several styles, and the sandstone, of which it is constructed, is of several colors, but altogether the structure has the appearance of being suited to the spot, and suited to its purpose. Wide, low wings extend from either side of the central building, and these wings contain rooms which communicate with the chapel by hallways.

A portico, with marble pillars, is in the center in front, and doors to the right and left lead into the chapel. Through one of these doors I entered a fair-sized audience-room, pleasantly lighted by stained windows and arranged for the coming service. On the walls were several fine portraits of distinguished men who have been identified with advancement of the deaf, and on brackets were busts of several others. Among the latter, a beautiful marble bust of Garfield was conspicuous, placed there, as the tablet said, by the alumni of the college.

Emerging from the chapel I seated myself on the portico to await the hour of meeting. In front, across the driveway, stood a bronze statue—a man with benevolent face, seated, and with his left arm thrown around the form of a little girl, in whose upturned face the artist had left an eagerness born of soul hunger. In the stone which formed the base of the statue was cut the name of the one who, as the legend read, made learning possible for the deaf-mute. The face of the stone bore the expressive words: "Friend, Teacher, Benefactor." As I sat alone in the bright sunshine of early spring day, in the porch of this temple devoted to the service of those who have not "ears to hear what the spirit saith unto the churches," the stillness seemed to me fairly oppressive.

With the exception of an occasional chirp of a sparrow not a sound came to me. Several gentlemen passed nearby making motions to each other with their hands, but silence the most profound reigned everywhere, in the chapel as well as outside.

All at once it occurred to me that possibly the meetings might be going on inside at that moment, as there was to be no voice of prayer, or song, or sermon. Judge then of my surprise in passing into the chapel to find it nearly filled with an audience of children, young women, and young men, all decorously seated and waiting for the sermon to begin.

The man who was to make the address, an eminent deaf-mute professor, as I afterward learned, took a seat upon the platform behind the small desk that served as pulpit. The audience, or one of them for whom I can answer, sat in mute expectancy.

Soon the speaker arose and went through a short pantomime, wholly unintelligible to me, then left the platform and three young ladies

came on. These ranged themselves side by side, and in unison executed a long pantomime, stopping two or three times, and folding the hands, then resuming.

The harmony of movement of these young ladies was something marvelous. The movements of the three were identical and exactly simultaneous. I could only guess as to what part of the service was going forward, and supposed it to be the prayer, but later information proved that the guess had been wrong; it was the hymn that had been thus beautifully rendered; with faultless rhythm and mute eloquence amounting almost to pathos, they had given three verses of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

The young ladies retired and the sermon began. The pantomime lasted about 40 minutes when the speaker paused, raised his hands in token for the congregation to stand, delivered a pantomime prayer and the meeting ended.

There was the closest attention throughout the service; even the eyes of the children seemed riveted to the speaker, but there was "no voice nor sound" in the room.

The speaker himself appeared not to see his listeners, but was absorbed in his subject, and closely occupied with the business of communicating it.

He was graceful, dextrous and most effective in the delivery of his oration.

The present century was in its teens before any practical system of instruction for deaf-mutes was introduced in this country.

Those whose eyes must do duty for the ear, and whose hand must perform the office of the tongue were passed by as incompetent—abandoned, to pick up for themselves what stray grains of knowledge might change to fall in their way. With the mind's gateway of sound closed and forever bolted they were left to the added calamity of being mentally starved and intellectually dwarfed and deformed.

Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, born at Philadelpia in 1787, was the founder of the deaf-mute education in America. This eminent scholar, minister and philanthropist early became interested in the education of the deaf and dumb. Through a sympathetic nature he was brought into close contact with one single sufferer from this difficulty of speech. Moved by pity for this one, and through her by sympathy for all who were likewise afflicted, he devoted himself to the study of those appliances by which knowledge and culture might be brought within the reach of this unfortunate class.

Starting in Hartford in 1816 with but one pupil, the project, under the guidance and fostering care of this great and good man, broadened and widened and deepened, and in the short space of 80 years grew to be a great system, having in the United States and Canada 84 schools for the deaf, with 9,652 pupils receiving instruction.

A fitting and lasting memorial to the honored and revered benefactor is the Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., the only deaf-mute college in the world. The alumni of this college in 1894, through a committee composed of its most eminent men, paid the following tribute to his beloved deliverer:

"With the appearance of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet upon the scene, the intellectual history of the deaf in this country begins. By him was founded a system which embodying all the elements of growth and improvement, made the higher education of the deaf as afforded by this college, a practical possibility."

The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is the name by which this school was known previous to 1894. It was incorporated by Congress in 1857, and has since that time been sustained by Congress as the institution where government beneficiaries, deaf children of parents residing within the District of Columbia, or connected with the army and navy, should receive free education.

In the summer of the same year it was opened with five deaf-mute pupils, under the superintendency of Edward Miner Gallaudet, son of the distinguished founder of deaf-mute education in this country.

Dr. Gallaudet, with much of the fervent and earnest spirit of his fa-

ther, has faithfully devoted himself to the work in his institution ever since, a skilled capable and excellent teacher, a wise and gracious friend, and for more than thirty years, its efficient, honored and beloved president.

In the earlier years of the school private assistance was required for poor pupils, and it was made the recipient of generous donations from various sources. Prominent among the benefactors was the Hon. Amos Kendall, sponsor, of the school in its infancy, and for the first five years its president. Mr. Kendall gave to it its first home, a house and two acres of ground, and later on he erected, at his own expense, a substantial brick building on the lot he had previously given. This building formed the nucleus for the collection of commodious and fine buildings which now house the institution, chapel, gymnasium, chemical laboratory, industrial school, dormitories, refectories, college and Kendall School, flanked by the residences of the several professors, and making up the domain known as the "Kendall Green." These magnificent grounds embrace one hundred acres, overlooking the city and lying within two miles of the Capitol, beautiful for situation, and a very delight to the eye.

The primary object of the institution was to provide for the ordinary instruction of the classes named, but the terms of its organism foreshadowed the ultimate extension of its scope and benefits much beyond this point.

As a step toward the realization of this implied advance it was decided by the directors to extend the range of studies, so as to embrace a college course, and to separate the institution into two departments, primary and collegiate.

The college was, therefore, inaugurated by an Act of Congress and opened in 1864 with 13 students. It confers upon its graduates the usual college degrees. Up to 1892 388 students had been graduated, receiving these several degrees.

In 1887 the college was formally opened to young women, and the rolls for '94 contained names of a score or more of these.

A normal department for the training of teachers for the deaf is among the later additions to the institution. Then there are the other accessories to the college: museum, library, reading-room, and football team, and everything pertaining to an all-round institution, excepting the "college yell."

The liberality of Congress toward the institution has been marked and uniform. Large sums have been set apart for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings. Annual appropriations for the current expenses provide for the salaries of professors and instructors, and are sufficiently large to render the necessary aid to students of slender means.

The establishment of a school for the primary education of the deaf children of the district was undoubtedly due to the disinterested efforts of Mr. Kendall. In recognition of the generosity of this large-hearted man the directors of the institution voted, in 1885, to give the primary department the designation of "The Kendall School for the Deaf." This school occupies a building of its own, erected through the liberality of Congress. The course of study pursued in this school corresponds as nearly as possible to that of the graded public school, ending with the grammar department and a high class, whose members pursue a course preparatory to admission to the introductory class of the college.

On the occasion of a recent visit to this school I was introduced into the room of Dr. Melville Ballard, a distinguished graduate of the college, and at present a member of the faculty of the school. The doctor had before him a class of boys, all like himself, entirely deaf; to this class he was imparting, by means of writing on the black board, supplemented and explained by pantomime and sign language, the incident of the firing into the United States mail steamer *Alliance* by the Spanish gunboat.

Such demonstrations of animation and enthusiasm I haven't seen in a class for many a day. Interest was intense, and patriotic indignation was evidently aroused. A perfect

shower of questions rained upon the eyes of the teacher and were promptly answered by his fingers, his hands, his arms and almost every part of his body, except his tongue. I should think these boys would rank, in general information, with any hearing boys of their age.

They seemed to be in possession of all the knowledge—geographical, historical and political—necessary to an understanding of the subject in hand, and I doubt if as much could be said for all the classes in our grammar schools.

The Gallaudet College, too, in excellence of its work, ranks well with the higher institutions of the country. Its establishment was an unprecedented step in the history of deaf-mute education; but it has long since passed the experimental stage and has clearly proven to the world, what had been doubted by some that persons deprived of hearing and speech could, in spite of their disability, engage successfully in the advanced studies pursued in colleges for the hearing. A far more valuable result than this is that it has given to this class an opportunity to secure the advantages of a rigid and thorough course of intellectual training in the higher walks of literature and the liberal arts. It has proven the ability of the deaf to master the arts and sciences, and has also proven that they are not by reason of natural disability, debarred from entering upon the full practice of any of the learned professions.

A graduate of '72, who has ever since been editor and publisher of a prominent newspaper in Massachusetts, was called upon for the address on the occasion of the naming of the college in 1894. This man has been totally deaf since his childhood, but has, through care, retained his speech. The address from which I quote a paragraph below, was given orally:

"The changes of 20 years upon this green tell an eloquent and impressive story. The College has long since emerged from the swaddling clothes in which I can almost say I left it, and assumed a garb befitting its maturity and strength. The evidences of its material growth are no less conspicuous and gratifying than the proofs of intellectual expansion. It is with emotions of joy, pride and exultation that I view the magnificent structures which adorn this noble green, and become conscious of the great development in the educational life and spirit of this community. \*\*\*\*\* Coming here as I do from a life-work, which well I know would never have been possible for me but for the advantages which the college furnished me, and the ambition, strength and self-reliance with which it inspired me, have I not unusual cause for self-congratulation and gratitude?"

"It was 50 years ago yesterday that the first electric telegraph message ever sent flashed past these very grounds, breathing a prayer of gratitude to God and felicitation to mankind."

"What hath God wrought," were the thrilling words which passed over that memorable wire. It is 30 years ago to-day that the doors of this college were opened. When we contrast the times and the wonderful development in deaf-mute affairs since, may we not also exclaim with fervent hearts and triumphant feelings, 'What hath God wrought.'"

This brief extract, while it serves to show something of the quality and scope of the work done, also reveals the beautiful spirit imparted in the doing of it. The hands that so deftly open the world's doors to the eager and questioning minds, and unfold to them the marvels of the universe, answer in the same sweet, silent language the soul's questionings and bring to them a knowledge of the Giver, while acquainting them with the gifts.

Many so instructed are honoring their beloved Alma Mater by a testimony of useful and valuable and distinguished lives. Others, called to pass from the life that now is to that which is to come, have left behind them a record of their appreciation and bright evidence that they rightly estimated the true issue of life.

One who would have borne away the highest honors of the college, had his life been spared, wrote to

his sister a fortnight before his death as follows:

"It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something; to have obtained one glimpse across the hills and valleys, away off into that promised land of perfect knowledge, perfect purity, where men no longer see 'through a glass darkly,' for such I take to be the true result of study. The more one learns the clearer does he see God's wondrous goodness, the closer is he drawn to all things holy."

There are two general methods employed in educating the deaf: the manual and the oral.

In the manual method the sign language, the manual alphabet and writing are the chief means used in the instruction of pupils; and the principal objects aimed at are mental development and facility in the use and comprehension of written language.

In the oral method articulation and speech-reading, together with writing, are made the chief means of instruction, and facility in articulation and speech-reading as well as mental development and written language, is aimed at. Signs are used as little as possible and the manual alphabet is generally discarded altogether.

In the Columbia institution the two methods are combined, but with a decided preference for the manual. This is known as the American combined system, and works for intellectual and moral development.

This system was the one advocated by the eminent Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, of whom it is said by one in a position to know:

"No teacher of the deaf, in any country, was better qualified by education and natural gifts for his work; and no teacher has ever attained more satisfactory results in the intellectual and moral development of his pupils." In advocating the manual method the doctor says: "Signs are the natural language employed by the deaf and dumb, and the aim is to elevate to as high a degree as possible this natural language, and make it a complete medium of communication between instructor and pupil on all subjects."

In the Columbia Institution, both primary and collegiate departments, it has been found that the best instrument is the natural language of the deaf-mute himself—that of pantomime—and that this, corrected, enlarged and perfected by a skillful hand, proves adequate to interpret written words, and to express every shade of thought. In public addresses the manual alphabet is used with pantomime in rendering proper names, technical terms and abstract ideas.

There are courses of lectures to the college students given in this language, and in the chapel public service for the deaf is held every Sabbath afternoon.

To one visiting the institution the peculiar and weird stillness that everywhere prevails has in it something of the uncanny.

Once ascending the Eiffel Tower I looked down upon a busy scene below, from a point above the reach of its sounds. People walking or talking together; horses trotting and carriages moving on a paved street, but no sound from them reached my ears. There is something so intimate and interdependent in the relation which the eye and the ear bear to each other, that the mind refuses to consent to their divorce.

The boys of the Kendall School were out for their morning recess. There were the usual rollicking and wrestling and games that characterize a school of boys, but no shouts and noisy glee; the play proceeded in utter and profound silence.

Many of these students, most them perhaps, cannot conceive what a noise is like, never having heard a sound. Their ears sealed to sweet harmonies and charming melodies, their souls dwell in a silence only to be broken by the song of Moses and the lamb.

Melody is the moonlight of music. Working for glory is ambitious egotism.

Gray hairs are an honour most men do not seek.

## THE DUMB THAT SPEAK.

From the *New York Recorder*.

A reception at the Wright-Humason School for Deaf-Mutes, at 42 West 76th Street, was the most interesting society event of yesterday afternoon in this city. Four hundred invitations were issued, and the literary and cultured of New York society responded in full force. The cards of invitation said "Four to seven," but those who went at four were still there at seven, and the spacious apartments in the little world where the mute are made to speak duplicated the scenes of the outside world of society.

This boarding-school for the deaf was founded less than a year ago, and is the only institution of its kind in this country. Previous to its inception the State institution was the only school, where the education of the deaf and dumb was carried on, and thus it was often the case that the unfortunate children of well-to-do parents must either be placed under State tutelage or be educated at home privately, in which case the best results could not be attained. This private and luxurious boarding-school, conducted exactly after the method of other first-class schools that exist in such numbers in the New York City, has fourteen pupils and a faculty consisting of eight teachers. It is little to say of it that it is the most interesting educational institution in the United States. No sign language permitted, but the science of lip-reading and voice culture in those who have never heard the human voice is its almost preternatural endeavor and achievement.

Helen Keller was the queen of yesterday's occasion. The deaf, dumb and blind girl was the recognized centre of attraction, and the guests succumbed to the spell of her gentle and loving influence. She is the exponent of some of the finest teaching of this century, and as she is a mere strip of a girl of 14 years, she will blossom into intelligent womanhood as the twentieth century dawns upon us. All the world knows of Helen Keller. She has been educated and attended for the past seven years by her faithful companion and teacher, Miss Sullivan, who went with her from her home in Tuscumbia, Ala., to the best blind school in Boston, and came over here to this New York school when Prof. Wright and Dr. Humason opened it in October of last year. New York is beginning to be keenly alive to the presence of this remarkable girl in the city. In Boston she was rapidly becoming the fad of the hour, when she was rescued from the distracting wave of popularity that threatened to engulf her. She was the pet of the literary centre of the Hub, and at the same time the wonder and the incredible example of the heights to which education can elevate and be elevated. Here she belongs to as happy and joyous a household as New York can boast of.

"We find ourselves forgetting Helen's great infirmities," said Prof. Wright in an interview yesterday. "She is so entirely one of our family, so enjoying and appreciating the things we are all interested in that she is far enough from an object of pity."

"How does she compare with Laura Bridgman?" Laura was educated in a very primitive manner. She never was taught voice culture, for one thing, and lip reading was an unknown quantity. Helen Keller places her finger tips on the lips of the speaker and repeats each word uttered, recognizing it from lip movement and vibration. She writes on the type-writer with absolute accuracy, and with far greater speed than with which she could use the pencil."

Helen reads the words from lip movement, but gains the meaning of the speaker more readily by following with her own delicate sense of touch the one-hand sign language. Miss Sullivan apparently places her right hand in Helen's hand, and by a series of swift motions she telegraphs to the active mind of the blind girl the words with almost the same rapidity with which they could be spoken. Helen's reply is always by speech, slow and measured, but articulated with a surprising clearness. She wore the happiest face at the reception yesterday,

and she smiles that lighted up her face eclipsed entirely the expressionless, sightless eyes that roll in mute appeal, contrasting sadly with the enthusiasm and the hope and the trust in her face; dimples dance and dodge about, and the entire ensemble seems to make light of her infirmities and regard as trifling the senses of sight and hearing in this child of darkness and silence. Her hair curls up at the ends, and it is profuse in its framing of her soul-lit face. She was attired in pure white, and she accepted the homage paid her with the grace of one who had known nothing but love and who believed the world to contain an everflowing fountain to be constantly showered on, not only herself, but every one else. It was a lesson that missed not the chance for the teaching, and many a guest felt a blinding rush of tears yesterday in contemplation of this lovely young thing, who, while deprived of the two all-important senses, still lost apparently none of the joys of living.

Helen is the constant recipient of gifts. She called my attention to a beautiful pearl ring on her finger, and as she kissed it she said in well-articulated words: "Dear Mr. Tiffany gave it to me." She was made very happy last week by receiving a copy of one Kate Douglas Wiggin's books in raised letters, the gift of the distinguished author herself, who is one of Helen's admiring friends. Another book of 400 pages in braille was the gift of a Connecticut woman, who made the book by her own hands by means of a braille machine. It contains selections from Dickens, Longfellow and other popular writers, and is a delight to the blind girls, who can read very rapidly over its pages.

The other pupils of the school, thirteen in number, were on the reception committee yesterday, and they are as lively and intelligent a set of young people as you will anywhere wish to see. Two fine young fellows are preparing for Columbia, and it seems hardly credible that they have never heard the sound of the human voice, so skillfully have they been taught vibration and lip movements. Algebra, physiology, geometry and the other branches are taught them in classes of three or four, and the results are quite the same as in the usual school. The eyes of the class are focused on the face of the teacher at a central point, and the general expression of the face, including the eyes as well as the lip movements are eagerly watched by the pupils. The teacher speaks in a very low tone, so low as to scarcely hear her own voice, using the latter as a means of assuring herself that the articulation is pronounced enough to insure perfect lip motion, and then the pupils recite orally. There is no inattention, no wandering of the mind in a class of deaf students. Perfect mental concentration is a law of their being.

The young girls in the school are perhaps brighter appearing and more keenly alive to everything than the usual student. It is no exaggeration to say that in no school in this city is there such a set of exceptionally bright, contented and happy girls. This science of lip reading places almost the thoughts of your friends within your power to read. Especially is this the case in the conversation of your fellow passengers in any public place. One of the brightest girls in the school laughed merrily when I suggested this possible ability to know what strangers were talking about, as far as they could be seen.

She confessed to the accomplishment, and said she often "heard" what was not intended for her.

Among those presents at yesterday's reception were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hutton, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hutton, Mr. W. D. Howells, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Houghton, Prof. and Mrs. Arthur Hollick, Prof. and Mrs. J. K. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Belknap, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge and Mr. Charles L. Tiffany.

The man who talks love glibly doesn't know what it is. A crust of bread paid for is better than pie on credit.



NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1895.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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"He's true to God who's true to man;  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weakest  
'Neath the all-beholding sun,  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base,  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS are respectfully requested to send us at their earliest convenience, the date when their respective subscriptions expire. Sign full name and address, and kindly mention whether or not your paper has been properly addressed since the JOURNAL office was consumed by fire.

Those in arrears for subscription will confer a favor by sending in their renewals.

THE Utah School for the Deaf has been closed. Two circumstances operated in producing this lamentable state of things: the first, lack of money to carry on the educational work; and, the second, a threatened epidemic of measles. The School has pupils of the Normal Department of the University of Deseret in the same building, and that hurried the closing of the school. The sooner the deaf-mute school is divorced from the University, the the better will it be for the education of the deaf of Utah.

A YOUNG deaf-mute tramping on the railroad in a Southern State was struck and injured by a train. Since the hospital authorities released him, he has been talking of suing the railroad company for damages. If the company was to blame, we hope he will get cash enough, after the lawyer has been paid, to salve his wounds. But that is doubtful. Several similar cases have been tried in the State referred to, and in every case the railroad company won, although appeals were taken and all the legal machinery set in motion to mulet the company. A deaf man who walks on a railroad track, takes his life in his hands, and is criminally negligent, and any claims that the railroad is responsible, if injury or death is the result, will seem absurd to an intelligent jury.

The printing office is printing about two dozen pamphlets, containing the names of tools and materials in use in the shoe shop. Mr. Dobson will distribute them among his boys before they leave for their summer vacation.—*La Peloton.*

That is an excellent plan, and should be followed by all the trades schools of our various institutions. It is well known that the deaf workman, as a rule, has a very insufficient vocabulary to meet the requirements of his trade. Hundreds of young deaf men are working every day with tools and upon material that they cannot name. Their manual skill is away ahead of their technical knowledge. At school, this may not make very much difference, but in the world of business it is sure to be a great drawback. What hinders many deaf-mutes from getting employment, is the fear of trouble in giving them directions. A perfect knowledge of all technical terms, tools, material, etc., will minimize the trouble which is entailed on the foreman in giving orders. In this office, if a pupil-apprentice does not know the names of the instruments he works with or of the type he is required to work upon, he is not permitted to proceed until he has learned them. This is very slow work for the office at the outset, but in the end both the pupil and the office are gainers by the habit, established at the beginning, of making the head keep pace with the hand, and emphasizing the fact that the education of the head is what gives manual dexterity an added value.

## COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

## Presentation Day Exercises.

## THE "HOP" WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

## The News in Brief.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mother Nature had on her beautiful "robes of living green" in honor of Presentation Day, but, alas, she had had a tiff with Pluvius and he tried to spoil them by sending ugly clouds over the sky. Nevertheless, the audience present at the exercises in the afternoon was a fair size, and all things went off well, so there was sunshine within doors if not without.

Some time after three o'clock, Grimm, '96, Marshal, led the procession of Seniors, Fellows, Professors and Directors, into the chapel. On the platform, which was tastefully decorated with plants, were seated President Gallaudet, members of the Faculty; Postmaster-General Wm. L. Wilson; Commissioners Truendell and Powell of the Board of Commissioners governing the District; Acting-President Greene and several Professors from Columbian University; President Rankin of Howard University; Dr. Grim of the Catholic University; Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet; Mr. John P. Walker, teacher at Mt. Airy; Rev. Mr. Koehler; Rev. Mr. Dantzer; Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith, D.D. The last named delivered the Invocation. The Disquisitions read were as follows:

"Common Sense," by Alfred H. Cowan, Canada; "The Poetry of the Bible," by Jay C. Howard, Minn.; "History of Needlework," by Laura V. Frederick, Penn.; "Elements of National Life," by Ralph H. Drought, Minn. Those read by titles only were: "Municipal Government in Europe and America," by Arnold Kiene, Iowa; "The Principality of Wales," by Richard W. Williams, Wisconsin; "The Importance of Invention," by Harvey W. Peter, Pennsylvania.

After the intermission, the Orations read were: "The Art of Advertising," by Max N. Marcosson, Kentucky; "The Chambered Nautlius," by May Martin, New York. Those read by titles were: "The Red-Cross Society," by Christina Thompson, Iowa; "The Bee-Keeping Industry," by Ernest Bingham, North Carolina.

The candidates for degrees were then presented with remarks by the President of the College, and Postmaster-General Hon. Wm. L. Wilson made an address. In introducing him, President Gallaudet humorously remarked that our College had carried on quite a little business in the way of Cabinet-making, having furnished from its Board of Directors at different times, a Secretary of State to President Cleveland, also one to President Harrison, and a Postmaster-General for Mr. Cleveland's second Cabinet.

Postmaster-General Wilson alluded to his recent appointment of a deaf post-master, Reed spoke of the noble advantage of which the deaf might avail themselves, and expressed his pleasure at being able to attend on this occasion.

Rev. J. M. Koehler, ex-'81, pronounced the Benediction both orally and in signs, and the audience dispersed to visit the gymnasium, the art display and the Kendall School.

Among the audience were noticed: Dr. Bell; the Chinese Minister and family in native costume; Rev. Father Becker, of Georgetown University; Judge Johnson.

President Gallaudet announced that the degree of Master of Arts had been conferred on Joseph S. Long, '89; Philip J. Hasenstab, '85, and Wm. G. Jones, '76. The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. J. M. Koehler, ex-'81, and Rev. Austin W. Mann.

The Candidates for degrees are as follows: For Master of Arts: the Normal Fellows, Wesley O. Connor, B.S., Georgia School of Technology; Edgar E. Stauffer, B.A., Lafayette College; Herbert E. Day, B.Ph., Brown University; Josiah Dearborn, B.A., University of Michigan.

For Bachelor of Arts: Ernest Bingham, Alfred H. Cowan, Laura V. Frederick, Jay C. Howard, Arnold Kiene, May Martin, Max N. Marcosson, Christina Thompson, and Richard W. Williams.

For Bachelor of Science: Ralph H. Drought.

For Bachelor of Philosophy: Harvey W. Peter.

The Reception Committee was composed of the following members of '96: George F. Grimm, Marshal; Harry S. Lewis, Herbert E. Merrill, Andrew J. Sullivan, Wm. H. Cusack, Wm. E. Dudley, Paul D. Hubbard.

Mrs. Gallaudet held a reception Wednesday afternoon from five to

seven o'clock, to which the Seniors were invited. Many prominent professional and society people were present. Mrs. Foster assisted Mrs. Gallaudet in receiving, also Misses Katherine and Marion Gallaudet, and the Misses Chickering.

The Hop, Friday evening, was one of the most successful and best managed that has been held on Kendall Green. The apparatus had all been removed from the Gym., providing more room, and the decorations were tasteful and harmonious. Long festoons of evergreen overhead were relieved by drapery of buff and blue. The American flag was draped, or hung in various corners and over the windows. The balcony railing was covered with buff and blue, and bats, Indian clubs, etc., arranged in fancy designs as the sole reminder of the original purpose of the room, while in the centre, in evergreen, was the motto "Class of '95." Palms and potted plants were grouped here and there out of way of the dancers. The music was said to be good and more voluminous than usual. The Grand March was begun at 8 P.M. Below is the program.

PART I.	
Grand March	Our President
1 Waltz	The Buff and Blue
2 Lancers	The Alumni
3 Two-Step	Belle of the Ball
4 Waltz	Our Nine
5 Polka	The "Lit."
6 Lancers	Our Deaf
7 Two-Step	Dramatic Club
8 Polka	College Colors
9 Waltz	The Vespers
10 Polka	Crene Glacee
Intermission.	
PART II.	
Promenade	Our Faculty
11 Waltz	Xi Psi Sigma
12 Lancers	O. W. L. S.
13 Polka	Alma Mater
14 Waltz	The Eleven
15 Two-Step	The Co-Eds
16 Lancers	K. A. A.
17 Waltz	The "Gym."
18 Two-Step	Absent Friends
19 Polka	Undergraduates
20 Waltz	Class of '95
Quite Nacht.	

The Committee of arrangements were Messrs. Hubbard, '96, Chairman; Lewis and Sullivan, '96; Kestner, Simelau and Nicholson, '97; Rothert, Jackson and Warren, '98; Ohlemacher, Rosson and Stutsman, '99.

They were assisted by several of the young ladies from the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman Classes.

The Floor Committee was composed of Messrs. Hubbard, Floor Manager; Lewis and Sullivan, '96; Nicholson, Simelau and Rothert, '98. Music by Doneh. In the dining room were festoons of smilax, and the seats were arranged in long rows so that the guests could be served more easily. Dancing was over two o'clock. During the second half, the hearing guests had disappeared.

Mr. Thomas T. Fox, '83, surprised his friends on the Green by running out for the Hop. He was pleased with the way the younger generation managed things, as he could remember the first Hop given on Kendall Green, and all the difficulties the inexperienced originators had to contend with. Rev. Messrs. Koehler and Dantzer were present, also Amos Barton, '92.

Julius Howard, brother of Howard, '95, has been spending a week on the Green.

Dr. Gallaudet is absent for a few days in New York City and Connecticut.

Supt. Dobyns, of Mississippi, is making us a visit. He addressed the students Sunday morning.

Miss McDill's brother-in-law, of Ohio was here Wednesday.

Miss Thompson, '95, was the recipient of a fine Oxford Bible as a graduating present from the Iowa School. Her name is printed in gold on the cover.

Miss Frederick was happily remembered by her many friends in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Miss Etta R. Brown, cousin of Miss Martin, '95, came from New York to attend the exercises Wednesday.

Sunday afternoon Rev. Orvis C. Dantzer, '86, conducted services in the chapel. He delivered an excellent sermon from the text I. John 5:4 and 5:

"For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world; and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?

He dwelt upon the two words, "world" and "faith" in their past and present significations; the importance of faith not alone in religion, but in all the transactions of life; and said we were not to shun the world but live in it and overcome it, by faith.

JANUS.

SEVERAL weeks ago there appeared in the San Francisco Examiner a fiery attack on the Board and the Principal of this Institution by Mr. Douglas Tilden. Our eastern exchanges have reprinted this matter and letters have come in making inquiries about it. Elsewhere in this issue of the News will be found another view of the case. Since the original article appeared Mr. Tilden has given the desired guarantee that the statue shall be returned here, and the group is now on exhibition in the city. It is to be regretted that Mr. Tilden did not see fit to comply with this reasonable request in the first place and without an appeal to the press, for it is evident even from his own presentation of the case that he is entirely in the wrong.—*Cal. News.*

## BALTIMORE.

On Easter evening, April 15th, a very pretty and most successful reception was given to Miss Annie B. Barry, by the members of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf, at their hall. She was also presented a handsomely ornamented Tyndall clock. She has been an active member of the society since 1890.

President R. E. Underwood made the following remarks before a large crowd in the hall:

*Ladies and Gentlemen*—It is with great pleasure we assemble in this room this evening to do honor to one of our members, who has been an active member of our Society since December, 1890. One who has always had the interest of the Society at heart, and has been zealous at all times for the advancement of all our plans. It was she who first conceived the idea of holding a fair for the benefit of our Society. How well her plans have matured you all well know.

Mr. J. W. Briscoe brought the clock and placed it on the table, beside which Miss Barry was seated.

The President said, again:—

*Miss Barry*—Allow me to present you this memento of our high esteem and appreciation of your past good deeds. I hope you will accept it in the same loving spirit in which it is given. When you have occasion to look at it, to see the time, remember with every motion of the pendulum, there is a responsive beat in the hearts of every member of the Society for you.

"Accept this in the name of the Baltimore Society of the Deaf."

Miss Barry was very much surprised to see the gift. She responded as follows. "It makes me very nervous, but I will try to tell you in words now how very thankful I feel to you for your kindness in giving me this clock. It gives me very much pleasure to know that your hearts are with me so much that you should bestow upon me such a grand gift. I will always retain the memento with me in Frederick, and when at home, as a kind token from my friends of the Society."

Addresses were also made by J. A. Branflick, W. McElroy and D. E. Moylan.

Refreshments, consisting of Ice Cream, cakes, candies and fruits, were served at 10.30 P.M.

The committee on the reception were Messrs. R. E. Underwood, J. A. Branflick and Misses B. W. Kreisel and E. M. Schulte. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Amoss, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smithson, Misses A. Barry, B. W. Kreisel, E. M. Schulte, H. Addison, Iola Pettit, H. Rohner, B. Newman, O. Linthoum, J. Thies, L. Petzler, Mrs. M. Smith, Messrs. R. E. Underwood, W. McElroy, J. W. Briscoe, J. E. Fowble, J. C. West, C. M. Miller, C. Conway, S. Kahn, of Germany, F. C. Lurmann, H. S. Anderson, G. J. Brandmiller, H. P. Arms and J. S. Kavanagh.

The Society sent a large box of cakes and candies left over, to the Frederick School, to be distributed to the small pupils.

Joseph E. Voluse, of Frederick, was in town April 27th, and was the guest of D. E. Moylan. He was a visitor in the Society on Sunday afternoon. Joseph is preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church to work among the deaf under the charge of Rev. Mr. Zimmerman of that city.

At the opening of the championship game with Philadelphia April 18th, Messrs. J. Mayer, Jr., Eugene A. McCarthy, J. F. Hendricks and John Kohlman, Jr., all of the Quaker City, were seen at Union Park with a large delegation of their rooters. They were visitors in the Society after the game, and returned home on that night.

On Thursday night, April 25th, F. C. Lurmann gave a club-swinging exhibition, and P. C. Boss, some magic tricks, at the Colored School for the Deaf.

Revs. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia, and C. O. Dantzer, of Buffalo, N. Y., were in town last Tuesday night. There was a good crowd of the Deaf at the chapel. After the service, Rev. Mr. Dantzer spoke about his missionary work among the Deaf through Western and Central New York. Rev. Koehler spoke about his work, and made a report of his church and parish building fund. He said that the Baltimore mutes sent \$20 for the memorial of the late Rev. H. W. Syle, and that he thought what to do with it. Then he determined to have it for a parish building fund. From that time it was raised up to \$2,026. He said he hoped that it would reach the sum of \$5,000. If he should get the building done, he would like the Baltimore delegation to come to Philadelphia and visit the building, because they sent the first \$20.

President R. E. Underwood of the Society was in receipt of an invitation to the Presentation Hop of the Graduating Class of Gallaudet College, on May 3d. He was unable to go there.

Mr. H. S. Anderson was thrown out of the employment of Griffin Curly & Co., because the firm is now in the hands of a receiver.

Miss A. B. Barry was in town last Friday to spend three days with her parents. She and her mother were seen at the chapel last Sunday night. Miss Barry returned to Frederick on Monday morning.

The Society will have a grand strawberry festival and entertainment, at their hall, on Tuesday evening, May 21st.

The 17th Annual Reunion and Pic-nic of the Deaf-Mutes of Maryland will be held in No. 3 Grove,

Druid Hill Park, on Wednesday, July 24th.

Last Sunday evening, Rev. C. O. Dantzer came down to this city from Washington. He preached to a large crowd of the Deaf at the chapel. His text was I. St. John 5:4 and 5. Rev. Mr. Dantzer gave a nice lecture at the Society's Hall on Monday evening, and there was a good crowd present. His subject was "Signs and Symbols," and it was very interesting. Miss Lillie Amoss, seven years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Amoss, both deaf-mutes, recited a nice story, and was applauded. A vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. Mr. Dantzer.

WILFORD.

May 7, '95.

## CALIFORNIA.

While the California School obtained the appropriation for support that it asked for, it did not get what it expected for improvements. The bill appropriating \$29,000 for various much-needed improvements and repairs was "pocketed" by the governor, although it was understood he would sign it, up to the last moment. His action was a surprise to the school management. Included in the bill was \$3000 for improving and extending the Industrial Department. Mr. Wilkinson has been laboring to increase the efficiency of this department in various ways, doing everything that could be done with the means at hand. This was the first special appropriation asked for some years, and it was an exceedingly modest amount for which it was intended to cover. As it is, the shops will have to get along two more years as best they can. The only reason for the governor's action is the great bugbear "economy" on which he is making a record. One of his brilliant schemes was to get the Board of Examiners (a State auditing committee), of which he is a member, to pass a resolution declaring they would audit no more bills for telephones in State Institutions. This school has nine instruments connecting the different departments, and the great economizer cannot see what use the "inmates" can have for telephones! All the same, the telephones stay.

Tilden's "Bear Hunters" occupies the place of honor at the Spring Exhibition of the Mark Hopkins Art Institute, San Francisco. The recent trouble and newspapers "scrapping" over possession of the group is but the old, old story; art vs. business. Art and business never did harmonize, and they never will. Both sides were a little in the wrong; too little appreciation of business principles on the one side, too close an adherence to them on the other. The exercise of a little common sense on either side would have avoided the difficulty. It is to be hoped that the group may find a purchaser before the close of the exhibition, and thus put an end to the trouble. If returned to the school it would only be an eyesore and a thorn in the flesh.

To watch Douglas Tilden with his class in sculpture is to receive a new and forcible meaning to the saying "actions speak louder than words." Every move he makes carries its meaning with it, and one cannot help thinking that verbal explanation would not only be superfluous but weakening. The pupils find no difficulty in understanding his instructions. He does not criticize their work by words as a hearing instructor would do, but puts his finger on the spot and makes the idea a concrete fact. With a deftness that startles one, he removes clay here, puts a little on there, and the thing is done. His ideas take immediate and effective shape. I spent a very pleasant hour with him recently, and felt more than once that I "heard the silence that speaks."

The Memorial Fountain to Robert Louis Stevenson, is not yet under way, sufficient funds not yet having been subscribed. Mr. Tilden shrugging his shoulders when I asked him about it, and said he did not know how soon it would be commenced.

Dr. Gillett, president of the speech association, is expected to arrive here any day. He will probably come by Los Angeles, so I suppose "Angelica" will show him the beauties of Southern California and probably sell him a lot.

Seymour Redmond, the California deaf-mute boy now in Paris, has been honored by the acceptance of a painting by the salon. The work is entitled "A Winter Scene on the Seine," and is described as follows: The central figure is an old barge rising and falling lazily on the water, moored to the quay by immense hawsers. Paris (or so much of it as lies along the Seine) is seen through the mists of the river, the rambling structures of that quarter rising through the haze like specters. A plentiful covering of snow gives everything a wintry appearance. The work has been very highly spoken of by competent critics. Redmond was a pupil of the San Francisco School of Design, and went to Paris about a year-and-a-half ago. His success so far has been extraordinary, and is highly gratifying to the school and his friends here. He is doing modeling as well as painting, though the latter is his principal work.

At this season of the year, the pupils of the school are profiting

by "outings" occasionally, in the way of pic-nics, excursions, etc. Mr. Perry's class spent a day at Golden Gate Park two weeks ago, and Mr. Caldwell's class have an outing Saturday next. The boys in the printing office, visited the office of the Oakland *Enquirer* to see the Linotype machines in use there, last week. Other outings will follow.

Some time ago, Mrs. Lauder's class, becoming for too large, was divided, and Doney Goodrich, boys' supervisor, taught the smaller section, in addition to his other duties. The class has now been regularly established, and Miss Carrie M. Hutchinson (formerly assistant matron) is teaching the youngsters. Several new pupils have been received at different times during the year.

The course of lectures given by the San Francisco Deaf-Mute Branch Y. M. C. A., has come to an end, and debates take their place. The lectures proved highly entertaining, and next winter no doubt a second course will be given.

E. R. Carroll, formerly instructor in printing, has work in a San Francisco printing establishment, doing job work. He resides in Oakland and crosses the bay daily with the army of toilers and business people that make that diurnal pilgrimage. There are several deaf-mutes who live on this side of the bay and earn their living in San Francisco, including Mr. Raymond, who is in the Surveyor-General's office.

FREDERICK OWEN.  
BERKELEY, May 1, 1895.

## PHILADELPHIA.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The member of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf at Mt. Airy were given a half holiday last Tuesday. Flags were run up, the boys paraded, the girls were merry and the pretty teachers were sentimental and charming. The festivity was due to the marriage in the morning, away up in Vermont, of the Superintendent of the Institution, Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, to Miss June Yale. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents in Burlington, Vermont, and immediately after the wedding breakfast, the happy pair left on an extended tour through the south and west. They will be "at home" at the Institution in Mt. Airy about May 21st.

The bride wore her travelling gown. She is a graduate of the University of Vermont, and until a few months ago, was an assistant principal of the Clarke Institute for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass. Dr. Crouter has been connected with the Institution for twenty-five years, and has been its superintendent for the last twelve years. Numerous presents from the directors, lady managers and teachers manifested the esteem in which the superintendent is held at the school. The friends of Dr. Crouter living in this city extend their hearty congratulations.

"Although two Frankford deaf and dumb men are the best of friends, they never speak as they pass by."—*Phila. Call.*

The deaf of this city, as well as of this State, are pardonably proud of Rev. Jacob M. Koehler, the Rector of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, and missionary to the Deaf in central Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, because he was honorably conferred with the degree of Master of Arts by the authorities of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., last Wednesday, and we all consider he merits it.

Mr. Koehler entered the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf as a pupil in 1875, from which, after having acquired only a two years' education, he was admitted into the National Deaf-Mute College in 1878. He had to leave the college owing to inability to defray the expenses of his course, when he was a Sophomore. After that time, he started the day school for the Deaf in Scranton, Pa. When the school closed in 1883, he became a reporter for some dailies both in Scranton and Philadelphia, and although induced to make his profession in this field, duty called him to enter the ministry. To prepare himself for that calling, he entered the Protestant Episcopal School of Divinity in 1884, graduating thence in 1886, with high honors and special mention by the Dean of the seminary. Soon after that, he was ordained to the diaconate, entering upon his labors in this capacity in Central Pennsylvania. In 1887, he was admitted to the priesthood and upon the death of Rev. Henry Winter Syle, he was appointed by the Bishop of Pennsylvania to take charge of All Souls' Church and also the whole missionary fields in Central Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. His reports to the Bishops of these States show, by statistics and a presentation of current facts, very successful work done. In presenting the said degree upon her successful son, the college at the Capital honors herself.

We all here extend our warmest congratulations to Rev. J. M. Koehler, A. M., upon the honors given to him.

The mother of a young

deaf-mute, named Harper W. Leidy, is well known to many deaf-mutes here as a spiritual medium. Mr. Leidy is a member of the Mutual Athletic Club.

Miss Hannah Wright and Mr. Isaac D. Dewees came over to honor Mr. and Mrs. Washington Houston with their friendly presence. The visitors joined Mr. and Mrs. Houston and daughter in celebrating the 20th anniversary of the host and hostess's wedding last Monday. They spent the evening pleasantly. Mrs. Houston, nee Miss Franks, graduated from the school of this city, while her husband is from the Fanwood school.

The drawing of nine prizes was held at the room of Mutual Deaf-Mute Social Club, on Broad Street above Race, last evening. Out of nine prizes, Mr. Richard Ormrod was the only deaf-mute who won a prize, which was a ton of coal. Over \$160 was gained at the expense of those who drew blanks.

Mr. John Tarry, ex-President of the Mutual Deaf-Mute Social Club, of Upland, Pa., says the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is the best paper for the deaf in this country.

The All Souls' Working People's Club was treated to a very interesting lecture on "Life in Libby Prison, and Colonel Rose's Famous Tunnel," given by Mr. Wm. H. Lipsett, at the club hall last Thursday evening. Every one appreciated the lecture, tendering the lecturer a vote of thanks.

Tickets for the dramatic entertainment, in which "Better than Gold" is to be played, at All Souls' Club hall, May 23d, are out for sale—25 cents per person and 10 cents extra for a reserved seat. Come and get your tickets early or you will get left out in the cold.

Remember your duty to encourage the Pastoral Aid Society by coming to its festival at All Souls' Club hall Wednesday evening, May 29th.

Miss Mary M. Taylor received several pretty presents from relatives on her birthday, on May 3d.

Ambrose Robinson earns his living by making stockings for ladies at home of evenings while he works at typesetting outside by day.

THE RECORDER.

PHILA. May 5, 95.

## Another Railroad Fatality.

A shocking accident, the first on the new first street route, occurred at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The victim was Joseph Howarth, a deaf-mute, who resided at 42 Cornburn street, and was employed in the Hamilton mills, as a weaver. Saturday evening an electric car 119, in charge of Motorman Shaw was coming down First street towards the city, a man was seen coming from behind the fence at the Riverside oval, and started to cross the street. At this time the car was some distance away, but was starting on a down grade, and so the motorman sounded the gong to warn the man. But the latter appeared to take no heed but went right ahead. By this time the car was near at hand and the motorman, still sounding the gong and shouting at the man, put on the brakes and reversed the motor, but could not bring the car to a stop. Just as the unfortunate victim had crossed the first rail, the car struck him and hurled him over the other rail. Quite a number of people were attracted to the scene of the accident by the shouts of the motorman, and soon word was sent to the ambulance station and the ambulance with Dr. Ricker were soon on hand. Haworth was still breathing, but it was very evident he could not live long. Right over his forehead was a terrible scalp wound, and there was another at the back of his head. He was placed in the ambulance and taken to St. John's hospital, where he lingered till 6.20 and then passed away. At first it was not known who the man was, but yesterday some members of the Lowell Silent society visited the hospital and identified him. He was about 29 years old, and had three brothers in this country and a sister in England. He left home Saturday noon to go fishing, and was returning when the accident occurred.—*Lowell (Mass.) Sun, May 6.*

## DESERTED A DEAF AND DUMB CHILD.

A LETTER SAID THE BOY'S FATHER WAS TOO POOR TO CARE FOR HIM.

An unknown man and woman rented a room in the tenement 208 Madison street, of Isidor Bader on Wednesday. They came in the morning and went away in the evening, leaving a boy of 7 years behind, who proved to be deaf and dumb. Yesterday the mail brought a letter to Bader stating that the child's mother was dead and that the father was too poor to take care of him.

The child, besides being speechless and deaf, is paralyzed and a weakling generally.

Mr. Bader brought him to the police station, and he found his way through the agents of the Gerry society to Randall's Island. The strangers who abandoned him have not been traced.—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

Mr. Ormond E. Lewis, a Civil Engineer, is now very busy in New York, preparing plans for Mr. Astor's new hotel on Fifth Avenue, corner of 34th Street. The Hotel will be eighteen stories high. He is with Purdy & Henderson, the well known Civil Engineers, formerly of Chicago, who have recently opened handsome offices in the Havemeyer Building in New York.



## NEW YORK.

### Alex. L. Pach, Photographer, Sells Out.

### THE OUTINGS FOR THE SUMMER.

The Quadtities Meet--Births--May Removals--And other Items of Interest.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 1045 Third Avenue, New York City.

### ALEX. L. PACH, PHOTOGRAPHER, SELLS OUT.

Word has just been received from Easton, Pa., to the effect that Alex. L. Pach, the well-known deaf photographer has sold out his photographic business in that place. The particulars in connection therewith are not known yet, but it is understood that inducement after inducement has been brought to bear upon him to sell his plant, and as the price offered was an exceedingly reasonable one, he has at last yielded, and Tuesday he transferred his establishment to his purchasers. In addition to this there were other inducements that were hard to resist, coupled with the fact that Mr. Pach has had offers of other responsible positions elsewhere, one of which he may decide to accept before long.

Mr. Pach established himself in business in Easton some eight years ago, purchasing the plant from Pach Bros., of this city, who had conducted it for years as a branch of their large studio in this city for the accommodation of the Lafayette College students, who were always their best customers, and who so remained when Alex. L. Pach took hold. Mr. Pach always had a pleasing manner of treating his patrons, and was constantly adding to the business, and although at times he found himself in a pretty tight fix, as all business men do at one time or another, he managed to pull through these crises, and at the time of the sale his business was worth several thousand dollars, which was his compensation for building up the business, if he did not amass a snug fortune.

"Pach" is a name that is well known in this city as among the leading photographers, and "Pach of Easton" is equally well known in Pennsylvania, as well as throughout the country. He had attended most every convention and taken groups of principals, teachers and graduates of institutions for the deaf, and as a writer for the silent press he has made a still greater fame for himself. In future we shall hear of him no more as "Pach, the Photographer," but as plain Mr. Pach, until we know into what new branch of industry he embarks.

It is understood that he will not remain in Easton very long, but will take up his residence in either of two places, one of which is New York City, but of the other I am not at liberty to state just now.

Most of the entertainments of the Spring season came off in a bunch, so that now the deaf of Gotham are getting to feel rather lonesome, as there is nothing on the bills for nearly two months. Even if there were, it would perhaps necessitate the hiring of some hall, as St. Ann's is now entirely out of our hands. As time wears on all the keener will be the realization of the usefulness of the church that once was ours.

The next event is the picnic and summernight's festival at Fort Wendell Park, on Saturday, June 29th. The Quad Club has not yet attempted an excursion, and has no intention of doing so yet, but they are experts in the picnic line, and those who attend always get their money's worth of fun. The Union League follow with their excursion to Laurelton Grove, on the Sound, on Wednesday, July 23d. They always stake their reputation that each succeeding outing will equal, if not eclipse their previous, and are always to be relied upon. Then comes the Brooklyn Society's picnic on Saturday, July 27th, which will surely be as good if not better than their last. As the money goes to the Gallaudet Home, the gate receipts ought to be unusually large.

The regular meeting of the Quad Club occurred Saturday, with the new secretary recording and Sergeant-at-Arms Morris on the lookout for some *Whirled* reporter in the disguise of a deaf-mute, at the same time not forgetting to see that no member without passports left the meeting during its session. The picnic committee reported things as humming and that the services of the distinguished Thomas Winifred Brown, has been secured as press agent. A "Convention Savings Fund" was discussed, and finally was gently laid on the table where it will repose for one month. It was announced that the rule calling for the suspension of members in arrears would be vigorously enforced; also the rule for expulsion. Vice-President Ekardt announced adjournment at 10.30, after which social intercourse followed.

The I. C. changed the sense of

one item in my letter altogether last week, and set everybody to talking about Mr. C. A. Bothner, Mrs. Lounsbury and Mrs. Palmer going to Germany. What I said was that *their* parents, and not they, were going. The omission of the word "of" and the substituting of a comma did the trick. No, there will be no grass widowers in the families mentioned.

A wee little mite of a boy came to town last Saturday evening, and took up its abode with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Eschert, on East 83d Street. There is consequently joy in their household.

A girl baby was born to Mrs. Schule last March, but this is the first announcement. Mr. and Mrs. Schule are Germans, and the latest arrival makes six in their family, all but the last being boys.

And, on April 13th a girl baby made its debut in the house of Mr. and Mrs. George Lindemann, of Brooklyn.

The *Silent Worker* shows commendable enterprise in giving a chalk etching of the ruins of the shop building of the New York Institution. Crude as it is, it gives some idea of the work of the devouring flames.

R. R. Tweed is about to start for North Carolina, where his case against the Seaboard Transportation Line is to be called upon May 15th. His lawyer says he has a sure case, and he must know, for he gets six unless he wins it.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Denis have got scared from the numerous fires on the west side, and, if not for this reason, then for some other, have moved over to the City of Churches.

John Lloyd had a close call last week. Pneumonia got the best of him and laid him up for a full week, but with good doctors and good nursing, he is about again, but looking very thin. It will be a week before he can return to work.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet announced from the pulpit Sunday that services for the deaf would be held as usual on the last Sunday of each month at the Pro-Cathedral, 110th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Rev. Father Stadelman has just recovered from his recent severe case of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jastram, anticipating the famous breed of Jersey mosquitoes, have fled from Newark and gone over to Brooklyn to live.

William Slattery, the *Register's* weather prophet of years ago, is working for Richard Webber, the largest meat packing house in Harlem, where he has been for some time.

Wm. F. Kelly, of Connecticut, was in Brooklyn a week ago, leaving there for Albany, from whence he goes to Washington, and thence to his home in Derby, Conn., where he is living with his mother.

S. Frankenheim is still in New Haven, and seems to like his place. He had not been back to town since he went there as was previously reported.

"The Fanwood Fishing Club," is the name of a society recently organized. The promoters are not known. Their object is a purely pleasurable one, and will have occasional outings to catch all sizes of fish. Hope all are men of undoubted veracity and will take honest measurements of their piscatorial catches.

Chas. L. Schindler has moved into his new quarters at 754 Broadway, Brooklyn. Business is exceptionally good with him.

The Half Century Association met in St. John's Church last Thursday evening. Another meeting has been called for.

Have you moved? Been sick? Been out of town? Had any visitors? What did they say? Know anything of importance about your deaf friends? Know of any interesting event, past or to come?

Or, know anything that others would like to know of? If so, send a postal card to Theo. I. Lounsbury, 1045 Third Avenue.

Ever wonder why "Ted" has nothing to say about you? Ever wonder why "Ted" don't say more about your friends than he does?

Ever wonder why "Ted" does not tell about the meetings of some society you belong to? Ever wonder why "Ted" don't write a lot of personal items?

If so, it is because he don't hear from you. If you and others would take the trouble to send him a postal card whenever you know of anything worth being made known he will gladly insert it in his column, and it will be to your benefit.

You will hear more of your friends and your friends will hear more of you. Try it and see how it works. TED.

### A Colored Mute Accused of Theft.

Patrolman Jennings, of the Broadway squad, yesterday morning arraigned a deaf and dumb colored man, before Justice Taft, in Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of stealing an overcoat from Vantine's store on Broadway. He wrote his name as James Bennett and was held for trial.—N. Y. Evening World, May 2.

## COLUMBUS.

### A Japanese Visitor at the Institution.

### THE HOME FUND GROWING

A Close Baseball Game--Weekly Jottings.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

It is not often that a son from the flowery kingdom, Japan, is seen in or about the institution. But when one does make his appearance curiosity is excited, and he is the observed of all the observers. The other day a Japanese gentleman made the rounds of the school rooms with a number of other visitors. He had his little note-book along, and one would have judged that he belonged to the tribe of pencil pushers. Such, however, was not the case. He was a Minister and was taking notes of what he saw, to take back home to report to his imperial majesty under whose orders he is making a visit to this country. His name is Rev. Kasuke Torinoka, and he is Chaplain of the Penitentiary in Japan. He is inspecting the prisons and public institutions of this country, and will take the result of his labors home and compare notes accordingly.

While in one of the schoolrooms one of the pupils asked him, if he was not glad that the Japanese had won over the Chinese in the recent struggle. He wrote a reply to the question in fair English giving evidence that the language was foreign to him. He was also asked how long he had been in this country, and if he would not like to learn the sign-language. To the latter he answered that he would, but that he had not time to do so. He was withal a pleasant gentleman and a keen observer of what was being done.

Santa Barbara, California had its annual Flower-Festival commencing on April 19th. Among other attractions was a tilting tournament giving exhibitions of skilled equestrians. The course was 250 yards, and along this track were five rings suspended at regular intervals. The object was for the rider as he passed these rings at full speed to catch the rings on his bamboo spear. Each rider was given three chances. Russell Park caught nine rings and was awarded the first prize of \$25. There were thirteen contestants. Russell Park is a son of Mr. James M. Park, a former teacher here, who is now a very successful fruit raiser out at Santa Barbara.

Passenger agent Atkins, the C. A. C. R. R., chaperoned Misses Nagle, Feasley and Mr. Zorn to Sunbury Thursday afternoon, and showed them the beauties of the place. He treated them to a genuine country supper while there, and otherwise made their visit pleasant.

Martin Sites had the girls' side of the main hall filled with furniture and books the past week from the library. The latter was receiving its annual cleaning up, and now looks as tidy as a newly-washed boy.

The guardians of the front steps, the clay lions, having become gray by age, received a new coat of paint from Engineer Grate yesterday, and look the handsomer for it.

Born, early Wednesday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. King, a pair of twins. Rev. Benj. Tablot conducted the funeral services over the same Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. A. H. Schory is the proud possessor of an Aluminum bicycle. Its a daisy to the eyes of those who behold it and is as light as a feather, weighing only 21½ pounds. Commencing Wednesday, the evening study hour was shortened by half an hour, and is greatly appreciated by the pupils during these warm evenings. The custom heretofore has been to shorten the study-hour fifteen minutes during May and half an hour in June.

The fellow Silas Adams who had been endeavoring to collect money for the Home Fund up in Youngstown and shown up as a fraud, has changed base. When last heard from he was playing his game in Findlay. Just as he was about to be pinched by Mr. Preston L. Stevenson, he found it convenient to make hot tracks for other quarters. It is to be hoped that there be many days pass he will be in hoc and punished accordingly for his mean work. No one here seems to know who he is, and he has no authority whatever to solicit funds for the Home.

The Home Fund, in paid up subscriptions, not counting the \$1500 paid the trustees for the property, now stands at \$1154.57. Miss Feasley added \$33 to the amount this week, being collected from the physicians of the city. Her pluck and energy in the cause has greatly helped the fund. Would that there were more like her.

Mr. Thomas McGinness has quit as janitor of the school building, and gone back to work as piler in the Hayden Rolling Mill.

That was a close game between

the N. S. Barracks Club and the Independents Saturday. It resulted in favor of the former 7 to 6, runs. Mr. McGregor entertained Clonian Saturday evening with an interesting lecture on Madame Roland. It was greatly enjoyed by all who were fortunate to be present.

The JOURNAL in the its bran new dress from head to foot looks fresh and crisp. May it never again pass through a trial like it recently experienced.

A. B. G.

### CHARGED FOR BOGUS PUPILS.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT CHEATED BY AN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

HARTFORD, May 3.—Gov. Coffin has carried on an investigation into the affairs of the Whipple Home School for Deaf Mutes in Mystic, and the result shows that the State has been systematically robbed. The plan has been to charge the State for the board and tuition of pupils who either died years ago or who have not been at the school for a long time. The State has paid \$175 a year for each pupil, and in two cases alone has been bunced out of \$2,000.

When the Governor received the school's bill recently he began his investigation. The school charged up thirty-seven pupils when there were only twenty-six. The managers said the pupils were away on a temporary leave of absence or were home ill. The Governor then had some of the missing pupils looked up. Among those on the list was the name of Rosanna Sarasin of Danielsonville. The bills on file showed that Rosanna had been a pupil at the school for many years, and every six months the State had paid \$87.50 for her education. Investigation in Danielsonville, however, in the Quinebaug mill, shows by its pay roll that Rosanna Sarasin has been at work there since November, 1889. The money paid out by the State for her education in this five and a half years has amounted to about \$1,000.

Mabel Allen of Willimantic has been working in a mill there for six years, but at the same time has been carried on the books of the school, and the State has paid out over \$1,000 to the school for her during this time. Since the Governor began his investigation the manager of the school, Mrs. Hammond, has gone to Willimantic and invited Mabel to "visit" her at the school in Mystic. There are many other cases equally flagrant.

The Whipple School is owned by Mrs. Margaret Whipple Hammond, one of the Whipple family. It was founded twenty years ago by Jonathan C. Whipple, now dead, who had taught his deaf-mute son, Enoch, to articulate. The school received from the State of Connecticut in 1893, \$5,337.50, and in 1894 \$5,430.84. It starts off 1893, with a bill of \$3,142.69 for six months. Telegrams from Mystic say that Mrs. Hammond left there a few days ago, and is supposed to be in Philadelphia.—N. Y. Sun.

### REV. MR. MANN'S APPOINTMENTS.

MAY.  
11—8 P.M., Grand Rapids, Lecture on Rome.  
12—10.30 A.M., Grand Rapids, Holy Communion.  
12—3 P.M., Grand Rapids, Evening Prayer.  
14—7.30 P.M., Cleveland, Opening of Diocesan Convention.  
15 Cleveland, Attending Convention.  
16 Cleveland, Attending Convention.  
18 Chicago, Lecture, if needed.  
19—10.30 A.M., Chicago, Holy Communion.  
19—3 P.M., Chicago, Evening Prayer and Sermon.  
19—7.30 P.M., Joliet, Evening Prayer and Sermon.  
25 Indianapolis, Picnic.  
26—9 A.M., Indianapolis, Holy Communion.  
26—10.45 A.M., Indianapolis, Holy Communion.  
26—4 P.M., Indianapolis, Holy Baptism.  
27—3 P.M., Evansville.  
27—7.30 P.M., Evansville, Holy Communion.

JUNE.  
1—7.30 P.M., Pittsburgh, Confirmation Lecture.  
2—10.45 A.M., Pittsburgh, Confirmation.  
2—3 P.M., Pittsburgh, Sermon on the Ascension.  
2—7.30 P.M., Pittsburgh, Probable.  
9—9 A.M., Columbus, Sermon to Graduating Class.  
9—11 A.M., Columbus, Holy Communion and Baptism.  
9—7.30 P.M., Springfield, Special Service.  
10—3 P.M., Findlay, Evening Sermon and Holy Communion.  
10—7.30 P.M., Findlay, Lecture on Europe.  
11 Columbus, Commencement.  
12—10.30 A.M., Jackson, Holy Communion.  
12—3 P.M., Jackson, Baptism.  
16—7.30 Jackson, Special Service.  
17 Flint, Reunion.  
18 Flint, Reunion.  
19 Flint, Reunion.

Appointments may be made between some of the above dates. Due notice will be given by mail. Address the Rev. A. W. Mann at 922 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

### Services for Deaf-Mutes.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 12TH.

St. Ann's, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 11th St. and Waverly Place, N. Y., 3 P.M.  
St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, 3 P.M.  
Church of the Good Shepherd, Newburgh, 3 P.M.  
Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes, 11 A.M. Holy Communion.

Confirmation—combined Service, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Friday, May 10th, 8 P.M.

Deaf-mutes in the upper part of New York City are specially invited to remember the three o'clock P.M. service on the last Sunday of each month at the Pro-Cathedral Amsterdam Ave. and 110th Street.

Half the mysteries of life would vanish, could the world learn to feel and know that Christ is all Love and Truth.

## FANWOOD.

### Arbor Day Observance in Chapel and Field.

### STILL ANOTHER BASEBALL DEFEAT.

Annual Field Day, May 30--Other Notes.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Arbor Day was celebrated by appropriate chapel and out-door exercises at Fanwood, coterminously with all the state public schools, and in full accordance with the law. The reading of the 1st Psalm, orally, by Principal Currier, and in signs by Prof. Jones, was the commencement of the chapel program. Orally, the Lord's Prayer was repeated by whole school, Principal Currier supplementing it with a short additional prayer. "Arbor Day" received, through the Principal's efforts, a very clear and edifying definition. Originated by Gov. Morton, of Nebraska, some years ago, the custom of planting trees annually in order, in a measure, to cover the steady "depletion," has sprung into widely increasing prominence. The value of our woodlands, in the tempering of the climate, and in the absorption or detention of superabundant water, is very great. The trees are not only necessary to our health and safety, but also to our happiness.

Principal Currier said that a white-birch, fourteen feet high, would be planted this year, and casually inquired of Miss Ida Montgomery her idea of his selection. She replied that perhaps he was short of thrashing material, and desired a ready and a ready supply. "That's it, exactly," said the Principal approvingly, and then, insinuatingly, "Miss Montgomery will doubtless be highly pleased." The white-birch is common to cold northern countries, like Greenland and Lapland, where the people roof their houses with its bark. The leaves are pointed and shiny, and are often used as artificial tea. The flavor is excellent, and really surpasses that of ordinary tea. In Central Park, trees of the white-birch description are labelled "B. Alba."

Principal Currier deemed it proper, ere proceeding to the planting exercises, to show our allegiance to the flag, and accordingly, it was saluted vigorously. The "Forest Hymn," very suitable to the occasion, was declaimed by Prof. Jones, Jerry Hayes and Herman Lamm, after which all repaired to the girls' eastern lawn. The planting exercises were opened with "The Planting Song" rendered by girls, Miss Alice Judge leading. Principal Currier, with the unanimous assent of all present, named the birch "Judge Fancher," in honor of the esteemed President of the Board. Gardener Dickson placed the tree in its destined place, and the teachers and officers, Misses Meigs and Montgomery coming first, each took a turn at the shovel. The exercises closed with a rendition of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," Miss Alice Judge leading.

Still another defeat, although hardly deserved! The Fanwoods were beaten by the University of New York, at the grounds of the latter, by the score 15 to 10. Up to the eighth inning the teams were about evenly matched, and the chances seemed equal. But then came a huge dampener to our hopes, in the form of five additional runs for the opposing nine. Dear me, what is to become of us, if we keep on in this way? The element of luck is sadly lacking in most of our attempts. How we do envy Yale her eternal luck! The score:

FANWOODS	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
W. Long, 2b.	3	3	4	2	0
H. Lamm, 1b.	2	3	1	0	2
S. Cox, c.f.	1	3	0	0	0
H. Black, s.s.	1	2	4	3	0
Krisheldorf, c.	1	0	6	1	0
A. Izquierdo, r.f.	1	2	0	0	0
F. Ayers, 1b.	1	2	10	2	1
G. Hamm, p.	0	2	2	3	0
H. Muench, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0
Totals,	10	16	27	12	6
U. OF N. Y.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Selzer, 1b.	1	1	4	0	2
Kopf, c.	1	3	12	0	2
Wiedler, s.s.	3	2	0	0	0
Featherston, c.f.	3	3	0	3	1
Abbott, 2b.	2	3	5	2	1
Kempner, 3b.	2	1	4	1	1
Left on bases—Fanwood, 7; U. of N. Y., 2.	1	3	2	0	0
Wrightman, 1b.	1	3	2	0	1
Sharp, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Totals,	15	19	27	9	10

Score by innings:  
Fanwood—1 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 10  
U. of N. Y.—1 0 5 0 5 0 0 1 5—15

Earned runs—Fanwood, 4; U. of N. Y., 5. Two base hits—W. Long, Lamm, Cox, Izquierdo, Selzer, Abbott, Wrightman (2). Three base hits—H. Black and Featherston. Sacrifice hits—W. Long, Lamm, Wrightman, Kopf, Wheeler. Stolen bases—Muench, Izquierdo, W. Long, Selzer, Kopf. Left on bases—Fanwood, 7; U. of N. Y., 2. Base hits by pitched balls—Izquierdo, W. Long, Umpires—Messrs. Cook and Bradley. Mr. Eli Ellis, Jr., Score. Time of game—one hour and thirty minutes.

Prof. Jones preached from St. Matthew 10:25 in the chapel on Sunday morning.

Mr. J. Mooney was a Sunday caller.

With the characteristic accuracy

and veracity of the "little paper family," the *Dakota Advocate* of April 27th, confidently publishes the following editorial paragraph for the enlightenment of its readers:

"At the Mount Airy School, at Philadelphia, the pupils are to be instructed in horticulture and floriculture, for which department the sum of ten thousand dollars will be expended."

Photographer Randal Douglas was around this week.

Our Third Annual Field Meeting will occur on Friday, May 30th, at 2 P.M. An effort will be made to lower previous records. The events will include 100-yard dash, running high jump, pole vaulting for distance and height, throwing the baseball, 1-mile run and sack race. The reason assigned by the manager for the small number of events, is that if we are to get the best out of our athletes it is very unwise to have them overwork themselves, as they will assuredly do, if the number be increased.

I am very sorry for "A. L. P." His jealousy is amusing, to say the least, but who cares a jot for his views?

TO "SAID PSYAW."  
I'm real mad at Ella,  
For laughing at me;  
I name she heard, well-a,  
From smart "J. P. D."

Ten thousand, at least are  
Quite up-to-date, yes,  
And they in the east are,  
But not in the west.

From them I sought never  
My name to conceal;  
'Twas three weeks—forever!  
'Ere Ella could squeal.

(It may have been due to the mails).

NOTES.

The grounds formerly occupied by the old laundry have been softened for the growth of grass, and a new fence is being built around them on the boys' side.

On Sunday afternoon, Prof. Fox preached. His text was Gal. 6:9.

Prof. Jones gave a reading of "Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin," in the chapel, on Saturday evening.

Mr. R. E. Maynard, of Yonkers, N. Y., paid us a call on Sunday afternoon.

J. D. Mendez was a Sunday caller.

The Proteus, gorgeous in its new paint-attire, was removed from winter quarters and carried down to the boat-house, on Wednesday, May 1st. Steel blue shone on the inside expanse, and on the outside between the rim and keel. The last two parts exulted, respectively, in gaudy coats of ultra and submarine blue. The shell was left partly filled with water overnight. Since then there have been several pleasure excursions, one of which has inspired the following lines:

"NO MOANING OF THE BAR."

"No moaning of the bar," but cloudless skies,  
As we embark;

The golden wavelets dance in sweet surprise,  
Then, conscious, sink to hide their laughing eyes  
In fathoms dark.

"No moaning of the bar," but gentle winds,  
So crisp and cool!  
Strong-armed, as each with oar his duty  
Swift glides the boat, and no detention finds.

From tidal rule.

"No moaning of the bar," each girlish mien

Angelo glows,  
While, golden ringlets, sporting to be seen,  
Admire, in their proud and beauteous tech,

Sweet court the rose.

"No moaning of the bar"—O precious hours

Of blissful calm!  
When, landing 'mid an empyrean of flowers,

Love seeks a leafy screenage 'neath the bowers,  
And 'gins her psalm.

"No moaning of the bar," when daylight dies,  
And stars illumine;

Swift homeward bound, we watch *la lune* arise,  
In argent splendor, 'mid fair eastern skies,

And sway assume.

"No moaning of the bar," at parting sad,  
And sweet withal:

Dispersing, with adieu, each lass and lad  
Retires, to dream of cruises to be had  
Ere age befall.

On Tuesday evening, April 30th, several of the smaller boys took part in a gymnastic exhibition given at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. Building.

Ex-Supervisor Thimme was here last week.

Harvey Prindle Peet, a colored deaf-mute pauper, visited Fanwood last week. Carlo Minotti, a former pupil, was also here.

Prof. Hare was absent on a visit to Amherst, the scene of his college days, for a part of last week.

Hon. H. N. Lockwood was here on Thursday afternoon, the 2d, and after inspecting the cottage printing office, left an order for some job-work.

On Monday night, after the older girls had retired, a large rat played havoc in their dormitory, fiercely attacking Miss Gerie Turner, who was in the midst of a "calm, refreshing sleep." She received an ugly wound in the forehead, from which the blood flowed profusely, soaking her pillow. The rat escaped uninjured. It may be said to Gerie's credit that she did not faint. This comes probably from goodies and other tempting things the girls secretly take to the dormitories.

Mr. C. T. Thompson, a graduate, rode over on his bicycle, Monday afternoon.

TRESMAL.

May 9, 1895.

With the characteristic accuracy

### BLIND MEN AND DUMB.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN "L." GUARD WHO HAS WATCHED THEM TRAVEL.

"That man was deaf and dumb," said the guard of an elevated train, as he pointed to a man who got out at Eighth street. "He wanted to go to Christopher street ferry, and he wrote down on a card: 'What station shall I get out at?' I wrote down the station, and when we came to it I gave him a signal."

"Not only deaf and dumb men but blind men travel on the road. The blind men of course know what stations to get out at, because they can hear. They make so many steps from their seats to the platform, and then find their way to the stairs, many people not noticing that they are sightless."

"There was an old fellow I got acquainted with and used to talk to. He said that he travelled all over town without asking his way, and told me that I could find him any morning on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. He said: 'You just come up to me if you see me and touch my hand and I'll tell you who you are.' Sure enough he did it."

"Then he invited me to take a walk with him, and whenever we got near a cellar-door he knew it. I don't know how and he didn't know how, but it seemed as if instinct told him. Out in the park we met a lot more blind men who were there for some fun, and one of them said:



# ST. ANN'S.

## The Good Work Done for the Deaf.

### DR. GALLAUDET AND HIS WORK.

#### The New Church that is to be Erected Far Up-Town in New York City.

(From the N. Y. Daily News.)

With the tearing down of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, on the north side of 18th St., just West of 5th Ave., there disappears the oldest place of worship erected in this country for the use of deaf-mutes. The last service was held there last Sunday evening, when the pastor, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., son of the pioneer instructor of deaf-mutes in America delivered a sermon in which he described vividly the vicissitudes of his early struggles in this work.

Dr. Gallaudet is now the Rector Emeritus of St. Ann's, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans having taken his place as active pastor, while the Rev. John Chamberlain, an expert in the deaf and dumb language, remains as assistant after many years of experience gained under the direction of his predecessors.

Among the many remarkable men whose light has for years been hidden under a bushel, Dr. Gallaudet is one of the most deserving of praise for the meritorious work he has accomplished. Modest and unassuming to the highest degree, he has striven only for his chosen people and not for self aggrandizement. The work was practically inherited by him. He but took up where his father left off, and under similar circumstances.

Dr. Gallaudet was born in Hartford, Conn., on June 3, 1822. His mother being a deaf-mute the sign language was as second nature to him, and he mastered it almost as soon as he did articulate speech. After graduating from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1843, he became an instructor in the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, which was practically an offshoot of his father's New England school. This position he retained for over 15 years, at the same time studying theology with great assiduity. In 1850 he took orders in the Episcopal Church and at once founded a Bible class for deaf-mutes in New York City.

In 1852 he founded St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes and the services were held in the basement or lecture-room of the University of the City of New York, in the building lately torn down in Washington Square, east. It was pretty hard at first, but finally, after much persuasion, rich Trinity Church was prevailed upon to donate the sum of \$250 a year to the cause.

From the close quarters in the University building, the struggling church society moved to the lecture-room of the New York Historical Society at 2d Ave. and 11th St., and here they remained until the edifice on West 18th Street was erected. The dedication took place on Oct. 23, 1858, and attracted considerable attention on account of the novelty of its parish work, which appealed to public sympathy to such an extent that one year later all but \$20,000 of its indebtedness had been paid off.

Although the Church of St. Ann's has been devoted mainly to deaf-mutes, still it has had a large portion of hearing and speaking people in its congregation, consisting mostly of the families of the mutes.

It may surprise many persons to learn how many deaf-mutes there are or have been in the city during the 40 years of St. Ann's existence. In that period Dr. Gallaudet has officiated at 2,347 baptisms, confirmed 1,665, married 1,134 couples, and buried 1,129 persons, the great majority of whom were deaf-mutes, and the others their relatives, who can hear and speak.

The fact that such a church as this must necessarily be free was the great difficulty that Dr. Gallaudet had to encounter, and the consequence was that the church remained, notwithstanding the many donations and bequests that it received, in debt until 1891, when one "Friend," whether man or woman, the pastor positively refuses to divulge, came forward and paid off the entire balance of the mortgage—some \$11,000.

The church remained free from debt after this until a little over a year ago, when it became absolutely necessary to mortgage the property again for \$18,000 to clear the obligations. It was sold recently for \$195,000, subject to this lien.

The church now owns and has paid for the property on which a new structure will be built. The plot comprises three lots on the south side of 149th St., between Amsterdam Ave. and the Boulevard, and two lots on 148th St., directly in the rear of the others, making a frontage of 75 feet on 149th St. and of 50 feet on 148th St., running 200 feet north and south.

On this plot will not only be

erected the New St. Ann's Church, but also several parish buildings, in which will be located schools and parochial offices for the prosecution of the original work of the society—ministering to the wants of deaf-mutes.

During all these years the great work of Dr. Gallaudet has not been confined alone to his interests of St. Ann's. Through his efforts the Church Missions to Deaf-Mutes have been spread broadcast over the country. The good man has himself taught and graduated at least a dozen deaf-mutes to the ministry, and has sent them into the interior, where the deaf and dumb sign language is used regularly. There are connected with these churches no less than 75 institutions for the education and relief of deaf-mutes, and they are the result of less than a quarter of a century's labors.

Still another great fruit of his indefatigable efforts is the now prosperous Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes. From a camping-ground in a small house in West 13th Street this institution has grown and grown until it has become known throughout the country. It ministers mainly to the wants of infirm deaf-mutes, who are prevented from doing anything toward earning a livelihood. The home is a beautiful country seat, located on a lofty eminence on the bluffs of the east bank of the Hudson River, six miles below Poughkeepsie, near Wappinger's Falls. It was incorporated in 1872, and depends upon voluntary contributions for its current expenses. Several additions have recently been added to the original building on the strength of the legacy of \$20,000 bequeathed by the late John T. Farish.

Talk of "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and "taking arms against a sea of troubles," when you contemplate that within the walls of this great charity there are two deaf-mutes without relatives or friends, both of whom are over eighty years old. But here on the beautiful Hudson, with the purest of air to breathe, surrounded by all that is comforting, they go down to the grave with nothing but good feeling toward all mankind. Is there a charity that appeals so silently and so effectually to the benevolent or that is more worthy of thoughtful consideration?

From statistics obtained from Dr. Gallaudet, I learn that the first schools anywhere in the world for deaf-mutes were inaugurated abroad about 1745. Both in France and Great Britain the subject commanded the attention of the charitably disposed at about the same time, Dr. Wallis being its chief exponent in England and Ireland, while the Abbe de l'Epée was the progenitor of the first school for the instruction of the afflicted on the European continent. The sign language taught at the start by the two was entirely different. That now universally in vogue resembles more strongly that of France. Dr. Gallaudet, in speaking of this fact, said:

"As is well known, the Frenchman has always been more profuse in his gestures than the Briton, and consequently graceful. For 'good' the old French language utilizes what we would call the motion of throwing a kiss from the tips of the fingers, but the same motion with the nails of the digits pressed against the mouth and throwing the palm outward denotes the opposite or 'bad.' In England the language is less poetic, for throwing the thumb upward means 'good' and pointing it downward means 'bad.' The sign language has this in its favor: that it appeals to our sympathies more strongly than speech, just as a good actor wins us more quickly by his words than a prosaic talker merely. Then the signs confine the attention rigidly and are therefore much more emphatic than mere words.

"The church service is given to deaf-mutes in its entirety," continued the doctor. "The extra prayer for deaf-mutes used in this country was written and set forth by Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania in 1881, and was authorized by the various Episcopal dioceses throughout the country. That in use in England and Ireland was written by Bishop Alexander of Derry."

Dr. Gallaudet was married in 1852 to Miss Elizabeth Budd, daughter of Dr. Budd, a well known resident of the Seventh Ward, then living in Bayard St. Mrs. Gallaudet, being a deaf-mute, has been an indefatigable worker in the cause espoused by her husband, and has been of great assistance to him.

They have several grown-up children, none of whom are afflicted like their mother. Two are teachers, and it seems to be the mission of the family to live among the silent ones.

A visit to St. Ann's has always been interesting. On one side, whether in prayer, sermon or song, one minister is appealing to those who hear and speak, while on the left, within the chancel rail, the other is translating the service to the silent ones.

HORACE R. JOHNSTON.

Don't hurry; don't worry. Too swift is as tardy as too slow, and "Care will kill a cat."

### REV. DR. KRANS WRITES ABOUT ST. ANN'S

71 IRVING PLACE, April 8, 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:—Apropos of remarks which have been lately made in the JOURNAL upon St. Ann's Church the following extract from the last Anniversary Sermon October 7th, 1894, may be of interest to some of your readers:—

"It should never be forgotten that we have here two distinct congregations, using different languages. St. Ann's is unique in this respect among the churches. Its special feature is not only that of gathering together a congregation of hearing-and-speaking people or a large Sunday School, or of having an elaborate system of parochial work. While it tries to do as much of this as it may, its mission is that of a double parish, the hearing and speaking half encouraging and strengthening the other. Its special feature is the providing of church privileges for the scattered deaf-mutes of the city, gathered out of the different religious bodies, from anywhere and everywhere, drawn here, baptized, confirmed, ministered to, guided and helped in spiritual and temporal matters, and many of them needing, from their peculiar affliction, special attention and aid. You must think of this half of the work when you come to the church—think of it though you cannot see it. Remember that it is going on; that a good portion of the time of the clergy is given to it, although you of the hearing and speaking people do not see it, or see your silent brethren, or see the fruits of the labor that is given to them. You must in fairness keep this in mind when you think of the work that is done and of the results accomplished. Remember that while these silent people are not able to make much material return in the way of altar gifts, yet that considerable time and labor and means are expended among them. You must bear these facts in mind should you sometimes think that larger results might, be shown in our hearing and speaking work. Larger results might, no doubt, be shown on certain conditions. Larger results we will promise to shown on certain conditions. But you cannot make innumerable bricks with limited straw. You cannot draw unlimited water from cisterns containing but so many bucketsful. It is idle, and would be unfair, to compare St. Ann's with a few of the most highly favored parishes, in a material way, in all this city, or nation. Give us a portion of their resources, and we will fill every corner, overflow every room, make every wheel of the parish machinery hum with motion. Give us a Deacon and Deaconess, or one or two Sisters, a well equipped, a light and cheerful parish building, instead of a dark basement to work in, with an adequate Endowment, or a Guarantee Fund, or a band of supporters, able to say to the clergy, 'go on and we will stand by you;' and then folk may look for larger things. But while we are in a situation in which every item of expense that can be avoided has to be cut off, we shall ask you not to expect as much in the way of results as, under other circumstances, you would be right in expecting. We find no fault with anyone. We know that those who are best able are doing, perhaps, all they can. We are only recalling facts to be borne in mind in thinking about this work. If there are those who would like to see more done, the way would be to offer willingly of money, time and prayers; to put dollars instead of dimes on the plate; and to be bright and cheerful and hopeful, the carpenter to encourage the goldsmith, and all to lend themselves to the work. If we cannot do this, then the way is to do all we can, and to be thankful that we are able to do so much. I say this because I have sometimes thought that, from the peculiar character of our double work, and from people seeing and thinking only of one portion of it, and seeing only a part of what is accomplished, such thoughts might be in the mind.

We warn you not to imagine that this work is dead or dying, or is ever going to die. We shall all die and pass away, but this work, we are bold to predict, shall not. It may be God's will that it should die, so far as to put off its present body, the building in which we have had so many happy meetings for work and worship. It may die to the basement, the gas room, ash room and baggage room, which we are obliged to use for parish work, and two of which have not a window for ventilation, or light! God speed the day! But the life and work of the parish will live and clothe itself with another body. Any death which may come to this parish will, we are confident, be but the prelude to a resurrection; and although we may feel inclined to cling to the body's life of the parish, its location and building, and to think of seeing it no more with tears, yet if death of this sort is to be gain, then may God give us the grace of resignation! We have no Utopian schemes. We may have to plant ourselves somewhere, and wait for the former and latter rain. It may take time and in-

volve hard work; but our purpose is, if God so wills, and grants us life and help and friends, to lead in planting this work some time—if the way is not opened meantime to hold our own where we are—in the most favorable situation open to us that can be found; in housing it in a beautiful little church and chapel, with a modest Rectory and Parish Building, ivy covered, all made pleasing without and within, all well-lighted, all contrived and adapted with reference to our special needs and work, and all protected by an endowment against any changes, or reverses that may come. This would leave the whole field of appeal to the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, and would be great gain both to St. Ann's and to the mission. We do not expect rest until it is no longer necessary for the deaf-mute men to meet for social purposes, after their Sunday service, in the bar-room of a neighboring hotel, a privilege kindly allowed them by the proprietor, because there is no Parish House, no club or reading room connected with their place of worship to which to go. We would like, too, to see sometime in their special church, an interpretation each Sunday morning, and connected with it comfortable rooms in which such as would, could stop for a Sunday school, a Bible Class and sign service, and a social gathering in the afternoon.

You may rest assured that neither the present nor future of this work is for a day lost sight of by those responsible for it. Many hours of thought and prayer, of investigation and study, have been given to the subject during the year that is past. Some progress, we believe, has been made in the direction of a solution of our parish problem. We are in a position now in which, if it were to become necessary to make a decision, we should have an idea as to what to do. In the meantime, we seem called to stand at our post, and do with our might what is appointed us. We want you all to be as earnest and energetic and helpful as you can."

I intended when the subject of a plan for the New St. Ann's comes to be taken up, to ask through the JOURNAL, that our deaf-mute parishioners and friends would give the Committee the kind help of any ideas, or suggestions, they may have upon the architecture and plan of the Church and the Parish House. This would I feel sure receive careful attention. It is not too soon to begin to give the subject thought, and I earnestly hope that in view of the importance of having as nearly perfect a Church and Chapel and Building as can be planned and built with such resources as we have all interested will furnish any helpful suggestion they can.

EDWARD H. KRANS.

[This communication was destroyed in the fire; hence the delay in its appearance.]

### PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR DEAF AND DUMB.

Luther Galtich in "Physical Education."

In certain respects the deaf and dumb, particularly those who have the affliction from childhood, are differently constituted from other people. All the muscles which are demanded in speech are of course unexercised and undeveloped, except in so far as they may be brought out by other means. How many, and how important these are, will only be realized when one stops to think that breathing is as important for the muscles of the chest and neck as it is for the lungs, and that the amplitude of our respiratory movements depends more in ordinary life upon speaking than it does upon the demands for the oxygen. The deaf and dumb have consequently flat chest, undeveloped pectoral muscles, very small respiratory movements, and are liable to lung diseases.

Dr. Hartwell has shown the intimate relation that there is between stammering and the incoordinations which show themselves in defective breathing, and that the most rational and effective cure of stammerers lies in the gymnastic training of those fundamental nerve centers which have to do with the movements of respiration. It is only within comparatively late years that the importance of physical training, particularly breathing and other exercises, which involve the development of the chest, has come to be realized to at all a large degree, and even yet the institutions, which are taking definite and rational steps in this direction, are but very few.

The "New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," which is a free school for the deaf children of New York State, under the leadership of Enoch Henry Currier, is doing most excellent work in this direction. They have an excellent gymnasium which is fully equipped with the best of modern apparatus, similar in many respects to that furnished to the Yale gymnasium, and also an instructor who gives his whole time to the physical examinations, teaching and private work incidental to the thorough carrying out of physical education. The following quotations from a report by the principal will indicate the general purpose, and the plane on which the work is being done.

"A most important step, in a progressive course to secure the highest results in the teaching of speech, and also at the same time to remedy defective strength and lack of symmetrical muscular development, has been taken by the directors within the year included in this report, by the establishing of a gymnasium, thus placing this Institution—the oldest established school for oral teaching in this country—foremost in providing a complete equipment for the foundation work necessary to enable the deaf to properly use their vocal organs.

"Complete physical measurements and examination of the pupils indicated the proper line of treatment, and all have been required to regularly present themselves for exercise. The training already given promises great and permanent good, and thus completes, in this Institution, the requirements of a high-grade school.

"With regard to speech, it is generally recognized that 'Breath is the chief source of power,' and, as a corollary, the best results in teaching speech follow where the pupils have the ability to properly inflate the lungs, and to manage the voice controlled by the organs of respiration. It thus becomes an essential to speech-teaching that these controlling muscles be fully developed and the breath be correctly used in producing tones. But even to most hearing children this knowledge of correct breathing and of utilizing the breath, is wholly wanting, and it is, therefore, no great surprise that deaf children breathe improperly.

"To meet these deficiencies in breathing, a steady course of light work, calisthenics and breathing exercises, have been employed in the hours set aside for the gymnasium, to which classes rotate in the regular school-room grades, and as a part of the school-room work. The outcome of this system, it is confidently expected, without permitting ourselves to be carried away by vain hopes, or expecting results beyond human possibilities, will be that this additional training will do much to improve the instruction in speech in the school, and secure more satisfactory articulation than can be attained where the strengthening of the lung power has been neglected.

"Aside from the strict educational aspect of the subject, humane considerations call for the proper development of the lung power of the deaf. If, as has been asserted, and in the course of investigation I have found that the claim has been very extensively made, the deaf are prone to weakness in this respect, it is clearly our duty to lessen, if we cannot wholly overcome, this predisposition. Nor should the effort be confined to irregular or spasmodic drills, but it should rather become a part of the daily and systematic instruction which the child receives in the school. Through such arrangement for the care of the respiratory movements in our children, both the health and educational possibilities are increased, and we fulfill our obligations to them in sending forth from the Institution graduates possessed of the mental, moral and physical qualities conducive to perfect manhood and womanhood."

In this connection, it is interesting to note a paper on "Physical Education of the Deaf and Dumb" by Dr. Albert Gutzman, instructor in the Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Berlin, Prussia, and read before the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education at its eighth annual meeting in Chicago, '93, in which an excellent resume is given both of the reasons for and character of gymnastics that should be used in these cases.

### "JOE" HOLLAND'S CUE SYSTEM.

EVEN THOUGH HE DOESN'T HEAR THEM HE "PICKS THEM UP" PROMPTLY.

Perhaps the most important detail for an actor to master in stage technicalities is the trick of picking up his cue quickly.

Every stage manager knows how important it is that that should be done. The slightest hesitancy in a quick conversation between the lines spoken by different people will surely spoil the scene.

The regulation way for actors and actresses to learn their parts is to also learn the cue, as well as their own lines. Perhaps it is well to tell the uninitiated that the cue consists of the last few words or the last sentence spoken by the other actor. Every part not only contains what the actor is to speak, but also the cue. Most stage folk will tell you that it is more difficult to learn the cues than it is the lines, as they often convey no meaning to the mind.

Everybody in New York who goes to the theatres knows or has seen "Joe" Holland, as he is familiarly called. For the last year or so Mr. Holland has been a prominent figure in Mr. Frohman's comedy companies. His work in "Wilkinson's Widows" is pleasantly remembered by us all. No one would suspect to see Mr. Holland's clever rendition of the parts he

plays that he does not hear the cues.

However, that is a fact. Mr. Holland inherited deafness. His father was deaf, and his brother, Mr. George Holland, the Philadelphia manager, is also slightly affected that way.

### ALMOST AN ADVANTAGE.

It would seem to the average thinker that Mr. Holland would have found his infirmity a serious handicap in the dramatic profession. On the contrary, so cleverly has he managed it that it has been almost an advantage to him. Trivial noises do not disturb him, and in consequence he is able to give his whole mind, unaffected by any interruptions, to the work in hand.

Of course Mr. Holland is not absolutely "stone deaf," as the saying goes. He is what is generally termed "hard of hearing."

Now, as to how he picks up his cues when he doesn't hear them.

### LEARNS IT ALL.

He studies not only his own part, but also the entire lines spoken by other people when he is on the stage. He commits these to memory perfectly. So well does he learn them that he knows just how long it takes for them to be spoken. When he is facing the actor of whom he is to get his cue of course he can readily tell when his turn comes by the movement of the other's lips or the expression of the face. He says, though, that the expression of the face is what he relies on most. He pays very little attention to the lips, because most people have a habit of moving the lips involuntarily even when they are not speaking, a trick that would easily lead him astray. The expression of the face, however, is a sure cue. It never fails him, and always is the same.

His main reliance, however, is on a system of counting. He knows just how long it will take for each speech to be said. He times that speech by a certain number of counts. When he has counted the right number of times for the speech, he knows that it is his turn to speak. This is absolutely necessary when his back is turned toward the other actor.

### HOW HE DOES IT.

As for instance—Mr. Holland comes on the stage. His line is:—"Well, I've returned."

He then turns around to lay down his hat and the other person says:—

"But you were very late in getting back."

As soon as Mr. Holland turns he begins to count. When he has reached eight he says in a nonchalant way, no matter what is happening:—

"Well, aren't you glad to see me back?"

Long experience has shown him that in this way he picks up his cue just as promptly and perhaps more so than though he had heard it. Mr. Holland's adroitness in this line has been the wonder of New York managers. Probably no one else knows of it, for, as is natural, Mr. Holland is a trifle sensitive on the subject.

### NOT HIS FAULT.

The only drawback that he ever finds to his system arises from other faults than his own. He has never yet been caught napping except when some stage hand made a blunder or some unforeseen accident occurred. This would only happen when some noise was to be made, as the ringing of a bell or the firing of a gun. In such cases Mr. Holland supposes, of course, that the property man or the stage hand is doing his duty. If, however, the property man or the stage hand does not do his duty promptly, Mr. Holland is left in an embarrassing situation.

Suppose, for instance, that in the business of a piece a bell is to be rung. It doesn't ring when it should. However, that's none of Mr. Holland's business. He naturally supposes that it has rung, and so he calmly says:—

"Ah, there goes the bell. Go to the door, Mary!" and just after he has said it the bell rings.

Or if some one is to fire a pistol and Mr. Holland is supposed to be

listening for the report with rapt attention, and when it should go off says, "At last he has fired," and no one has fired as far as the audience can discover—well, in such cases the stage manager swears and somebody gets fired.

### HIS QUICK STUDY.

In addition to this remarkable trait of Mr. Holland's, he has also another for which he is well noted in the profession. That is his "quick study." In other words, he can commit to memory a play in a shorter time than any other actor living. Undoubtedly his deafness is a great aid to him in doing this. He has been known to prepare a part as long as that of Hamlet, "letter perfect," as it is called, in less than two days—not only learning the lines, but also being able to repeat them intelligently and with appropriate "business." This record has never been beaten, so far as is known.

### A CHARMING PERSONALITY.

Personally, Mr. Holland is one of the most pleasant gentlemen in the world. He is modest of manner and retiring of disposition. He never talks of himself, and is guiltless of all the stage mannerisms which usually mark men of his profession.

So far he has always played juvenile parts. His brother, Mr. E. M. Holland, who is very much older and has seen service on the stage for thirty years with Mr. Wallack and Mr. Palmer, has nearly always played old men's parts. The two brothers bear a striking resemblance. The younger man, "Joe," is considerably the taller and bigger, however, but the faces are the same.—*New York Herald.*

### The Arab's Lesson.

"My son," said an Arab chieftain, "hasten to the spring and bring me a basket of water."

The son went and worked long and diligently to fill the basket, but before he could return to the tent the water leaked out. At length he returned to his father and said:—"Although I repeatedly filled the basket, the water would not stay."

Then his father took the basket and said:—

"My son, what you say is true. The water did not stay, but see how clean and pure is the basket. So it will be with your heart. You may not be able to remember all the precepts you hear, but keep trying to treasure them; they will make you pure and fit for heavenly use."—*Etc.*

### She Wouldn't Take It.

"Here is some money, my love," said the husband.

"I don't want any," replied the wife.

"Come now, darling, take this twenty dollar bill and go out shopping."

"Thank you, dearest, but I really don't care to; I would rather stay at home and see to the housework."

Then the husband awoke and found, as the reader has already suspected, that he had been dreaming.

### A SLIGHT ERROR.

An old surgeon relates his early experiences. "At my first amputation I was so excited that I made a mistake."

"A serious one?"

"Oh! no; I only took off the wrong leg."—*Le Grelot.*

## PHOTOS

OF THE

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AT

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either before or after the fire for

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R. Douglas,  
Livingston, N. J.

# The Fanwood Quad Club

announce that their

## Afternoon and Evening Summer Festival

will be held at

# FORT WENDEL

## On Saturday, June 29, 1895

Particulars later.